

MONDAY, APRIL 20 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... 5 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... 70

foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City. Panza-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Slosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts

ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, well in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Northern Sentiment Changing.

There are a thousand evidences of better understanding throughout the Northern States of the attitude and intentions of good citizens in the South toward the negro as a voter.

We hope and believe that this desirable process will be accelerated by the remarkable despatches on the subject which THE SUN is printing from various Southern cities. The question is not only of justice to the blacks; it is a question of justice to millions of our white fellow citizens, and of the best interests of a vast region comprising about onethird of the entire area of the glorious American Union.

There is printed in another place on this page a significant letter from an intelligent correspondent, who, from the point of view of firm belief in the righteousness and necessity of the Fifteenth Amendment, writes in full sympathy with the policy of excluding from the suffrage persons not qualified to exercise it-the problem involved in the South's purpose of self-protection through all its efforts to keep the ignorant negro from

Without discussing our esteemed correspondent's general idea of the proper remedy, we call attention to what seems to be a not carefully weighed assumption in his argument. He says:

" In a country like ours, dedicated to persons Aberty and self-government, the denial of politica rights must be based on just and fundamental distinctions. The status of the Indian is based or racial differences. Like some wild animal, he can neither be trained nor educated. Do like reasons apply to the negro! "

There are more negroes than Indians in the United States, and the experiment of systematic education and elevation has been going on longer with the black man than with the red. But is the racial difference less fundamental in the case of the African than in that of the Indian? Are the ultimate possibilities in the way of training any more apparent at Tuskeee than at Carlisle?

What Will Be the Outcome of the Brussels Sugar Convention?

There is no doubt that the convention entered into by the Governments represented at the Brussels Sugar Conference will, when it becomes operative in October, 1903, put an end to the dumping of bounty-fed beet root sugars on the British market at prices less than the cost of production. It seems equally certain that the planters of Cuba and of the West Indies in general will profit by the new state of things, so long as it enwill command higher prices. But what of the British sugar consumer? What view is he likely to take of the matter when the effect of the Brussels convention is brought home to him?

Of course, nobody can predict the precise extent to which the Brussels convention will raise the price of sugar in Great Britain. According to Sir HENRY NORMAN, the chairman of the Royal Commission which lately investigated the subject-with a desire, if we may draw a reasonable inference from the composition of the commission, to mininize the cost of the Brussels Agreement to British sugar consumers-" The people of the United Kingdom will have to pay more for their sugar than they now do. perhaps to the extent of a halfpenny [one cent] per pound." Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who is a sealous champion of the Brussels Agreement, and cannot wish to exaggerate its effect upon the British sugar consumer, admitted last July in the House of Commons that the advantage given by the bounties on Continental beet root sugar, as opposed to the West Indian sugar, was perhaps not less than £5 per ton. Such an advantage would mean more than a cent per pound, and it follows that, when the bounties are removed, English sugar prices ought to rise to that extent.

Can an increment of one cent a pound be looked upon as a hardship by the British consumer? Let us look at the question in two ways. First, as to the ress advantage derived from the consumption of bounty-fed beet root sugars by the inhabitants of the United Kingm. This advantage, if we accept Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S calculation that the bounties have caused a loss of £5 a ton to the West Indian sugar sent to the United Kingdom, would be no less than \$42,500,-000. This figure is based on the undisputed assumption that in 1900 about 1,700,000 tons of sugar were imported into the United Kingdom from various countries, of which the cane sugar brought from the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras contributed exactly 214 per cent. Now it is obvious that \$42,500,000 is a serious sum to be extracted from the masses of British sugar consumers, especially as they have been already subjected to a sugar duty and to a registration tax on grain and flour in order to avert an increase of the income tax, which presses, not on the poor, but on the rich and well-to-do.

To see more clearly how the increment of a cent a pound in the price of sugar will affect the poorer classes of the British community, we must can to mind the statistics which show that from 88 to 90 pounds is the annual consumption of igar of every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. As six may be icen as the average number of members of a working-class family, it follows that come and outgo, will recognize that the rise of a cent per pound in the price of sugar will inevitably cause a widespread reduction in the consumption of that commodity, and a corresponding vehemence of protest.

There are those who think that the figures given by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir HENRY NORMAN are gross underestimates. But, even if their computations are justified by the event, it is obvious that the increased price of sugar will make the Brussels convention exceedingly unpopular in Great Britain, and that a strong pressure will be brought to bear on the Unionist Government in favor of withdrawing from the agreement. Nor s it likely that, with the stability of the Balfour Cabinet threatened, as it will be at the next general election, the interests of the British West Indies, which, according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, have only \$1,250,000 a year to gain by the convention, would be allowed to counterbalance those of British voters, who have \$42,500,-000 to lose.

The more carefully the effect of the Brussels Sugar Convention on British consumers is considered, the less ground can we discern for believing in its durability. If the Cubans had been forced to rely exclusively on the permanent effect of that agreement upon sugar prices, they might have found themselves eaning on a broken reed. Fortunately for themselves, they can fall back on their reciprocity treaty with the United States, which, we have no doubt, will be sanctioned by the next House of Representatives.

The Man Who Arrived.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is one of the greatest historic examples of that type of the creature called man which works, overcomes obstacles by working, keeps on working instead of laying off under discouragement, and finally through persistent work gets there.

Most Americans whose lives are not continual holiday are at work to get somewhere or other. The way to arrive is to keep hard at it.

The best way to celebrate the day particularly connected with the arrival of Mr. COLUMBUS is for his beneficiaries to continue it as a legal workday, not to pretend to honor that energetic gentleman by loafing in his name.

Marriage and Divorce Conference. Last month a conference of appointed epresentatives of the Episcopal, Methoist and Presbyterian Churches was held n New York to frame some plan for common action on the subject of marriage and divorce. As a first step, they seem to have undertaken to bring into the movement other religious denomina-tions, probably the Protestant Churches generally, in order " to limit the evils which arise from the loose divorce laws prevalent in the many States, and also o secure adequately the enforcement of appropriate regulations as to marriage, ooth in Church and State."

If the religious sentiment of this country should frown on divorces obtained under " loose divorce laws " and on the marriage of the divorced to new mates, it might exert a powerful deterrent influence. At present, social sentiment backed by religious opinion and practice tolerates and even encourages divorces State law. In the practice of the society of fashion and in the social circles out side of it "loose divorce laws " are justified. New York people get their marriages dissolved by decree of a court of South Dakota, for instance, and when thereafter they make other marriages society here gives them its approval. Nor do they have any difficulty in finding ministers to perform the new ceremony for them. Only by the Roman Catholic hurch is matrimony held to be an indissoluble sacrament. Only in the State of New York is there a single cause of divorce, with the exception of South Carolina, where there is no divorce law. In all the other States there are " loose divorce laws," as this conference describes them, though in some the " looseness " is greater than in others. Generally, however, wilful desertion, abandon ment, is a sufficient cause, and it has been held as such by Protestantism since the

days of the Reformation. It is hard to see, therefore, how the Churches which are expected to join in this conference to bring about uniformity of action by them as to marriage and divorce can agree on a plan to that end. The Episcopal Church recognizes only divorce for adultery and forbids marriage to any except the innocent party to a suit for divorce for that cause. The Westminster Confession, practically the standard of faith for all the Presbyterian family of Churches and for the denominations known as "evangelical," except the Arminian Methodist, recites as a sufficient cause " such wilful desertion as can no way be remedied by the Church or civil Magistrate." Actually, too, of the whole number of divorces granted, two-thirds are under "loose divorce laws, "or for desertion, cruelty, drunkenness and neglect to provide; and more than four-fifths of the whole are secured

by wives. It is possible, as we have said, that if the Churches represented in this conference should agree on a common policy regarding divorce and, more especially, remarriage, they could exert a powerful influence on social sentiment against loose divorce laws"; but inasmuch as they differ so radically as to what constitutes such a law, how can they get together? Can Protestantism be expected to give up its acceptance of the cause of desertion as Scriptural? Can Presbyterian and Baptist and Methodist ministers, for example, be expected to assist Episcopalians in enforcing the Episcopal canon forbidding divorce except for adultery and allowing remarriage to the innocent party only, by refusing to marry to new mates Episcopalians

divorced for any other cause? Moreover, is it at all probable that the loose divorce laws " now prevailing in every State, except two, will be changed through the influence of those disagreeabout \$5.40 would represent the extra levy caused by the Brussels convention problem, for american public sentiment, as the annual income of such a family.

Primaries This Year.

The September primary contests preceding an election for Mayor of New York are of unusual political importance, and those of this year will be conducted under a radically changed law. Heretofore, after the close of the registration on any one of the four days on which any qualified elector could enroll himself with either party, the months of May and June were set apart for the supelemental enrollment of those who had declared no preference. New voters, too, becoming of age before election day were also permitted to enroll, and electors removing from one district to another, or claiming to have removed from one district to another, had the right to enroll in another district " by transfer " until thirty days before the day of the primary.

The primary law as amended does away with the right of "transfers," supplemental enrollment, and the regstry of those coming of age. Prior to the September primaries of a year ago 28.264 Democrats and 5.165 Republicans in Manhattan exercised the privileges of "supplemental" enrollment; 10,111 Democrats and 1,612 Republicans in Manhattan procured "transfers " from one district to another; and there were 2,111 Democrats and 539 Republicans in fanhattan who declared that they had become of age since the day of the last registration.

The theory upon which the primary election law was prepared was that the voters of the two parties should enjoy on terms of equality the right to participate in party primaries. But the right of transfer led to a great abuse of the privilege, as was illustrated in the Devery contest, a regularly enrolled voter in a district in which there was no fight being enabled to betake himself to a disputed district and to vote there. Moreover, the supplemental enrollment system was found practically to exempt the voter who, on the regular days of enrollment, did not declare his politics. He could wait until May or June and then choose his party as profit or expediency might dictate. This was an arrangement easily subject to abuse.

It is claimed that under the new primary law as amended there will be less opportunity for fraud by colonization; although primaries in Manhattan may be divested thereby of some of their former picturesqueness and vivacity.

Automobiles in Politics. There is something about the automooile which seems to amuse politicians mmensely. On several occasions this modern agent of locomotion has been the butt of practical jokers within the halls of law-making bodies, and now a Senator in the Legislature of Kansas comes forward with the following amendment to an automobile bill recently introduced:

" Nothing in this section shall be construed a in any way preventing, obstructing, impeding, embarrassing or in other manner or form infring ing upon the prerogative of any political chauffeur o run an automobile band wagon at any rate he sees fit compatible with the safety of the occupanta thereof; provided, however, that not less than ten or more than twenty ropes be allowed at all times to trail behind this vehicle when in motion in order to permit those who have been so fortunate as to escape with their political lives an opportunity to be dragged to death; and provided, further, that mplores for mercy the driver of the vehicle shall n accordance with the provisions of this bill 'Throw

This Topeka amendment may or may not have been conceived in the spirit of levity. Throughout the West the " automobile band wagon " has come to be looked upon as a very important factor in political campaigns, and more than one candidate has been led to believe that whatever measure of success has crowned the efforts of his constituents has been due to the magical power of a formidable high-geared machine.

What sort of a fight, for example, would the Prohibitionist party in Minne sota have been able to make last fall without its self-moving, awe-inspiring twenty-eight horse-power vehicle, able to carry a brass band, a male quartet and a full complement of spellhinders? This Minnesota venture is only one of many similar episodes. The political automobile is not to be laughed at.

The Opening Season on the Turf. Although racing on the metropolitan circuit this season has been in progress only a few days, enough has been seen to convince shrewd observers that 1903 will be a banner year for the turf. A similar sentiment has been expressed at the opening of the racing season in New York State for several years past, and the results at the end of each year have shown that the early indications

were not misleading. The meeting at Bennings, as far as concerned the quality and the number of horses engaged, was one of the best ever held at that track. Only one thing marred it, from the public's point of view particularly, and that was the uncommonly bad weather. At Bennings, however, comparatively little is ever expected of the thoroughbreds, and few of the stars of the Eastern stables are

Most of the successful performers or this Washington course during the meeting which closed last week, while prominent among horses in so-called "overnight" races, were considerably short o stake quality. Those which proved themselves to be worthy of consideration were, among the three-year-olds, Shrine and Mrs. Frank Foster. They, however. have yet to graduate from the ranks of the "sprinters" before they can command serious attention in long-distance contests. Of the older division, Yellow Tail, Bon Mot, Lord Badge, Daly and Himself were conspicuous and will have to be reckoned with from now on in

really good company. Of the two-year-olds seen at Bennings the following deserve mention: Contentious and Petunia from the Walden stable; Race King, Judge, Peter Paul, Spring and Reverberate. How these youngsters will acquit themselves when they meet some of the highly bred twoyear-olds of the big stables hereabouts can only be surmised. Petunia showed herself to be good enough to win the

Those who know how difficult it is for the whole Union, has been recorded in fair field. Current reports from the fair field. Current reports from the trainers at our local tracks indicate that they have some horses of this age that will be well worth seeing; and there is strong reason to believe that, as a whole, the two-year-olds this year will prove

exceptionally good. The question of obtaining good jockeys o ride in these parts becomes less serious as the days go by. All of the more experienced riders now engaged appear to be in tiptop form, and recruits have been obtained from other sections of the country who seem likely to give excellent satisfaction. Besides, several of the lads who heretofore have had little opportunity to reveal their ability are rapidly coming to the front. It is safe to say that, before the season is half over, here will be no reason to complain of a

scarcity of competent jockeys. While the horses are at Aqueduct, nterest will centre on that track; but he friends of the sport will look forward impatiently to the good times coming at Morris Park, Sheepshead Bay, Saratoga and the other popular and picturesque courses under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club.

The Vienna school of chess players, which has followed religiously the path of its redecessors, has been for years, in comparison with the modern school, made up of the disciples of WILLIAM STEINITZ, the dullest in existence. They have developed into what may be called "drawing masters." Consequently, the announcement that the Vienna Chess Club had arranged a tournament in which the king's gambit should always be played and accepted marks a new era for the Austrian capital. The amateurs there have wearied of the soundness of their game and seek the diversion of a gambit that still involves an unknown variety of brilliant possibilities. The tournament, which will begin on May 1, will be void of the everlasting Spanish attack, the queen's side openings, French, Russian Sicilian, Dutch and other close defences and the proceedings in all instances will have to be 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4. PxP. Whatever may be the result of the contest, the Vienna Chess Club deserves the gratitude of all chess players for having arranged a contest so interesting.

How Much Should Be Spent for Rent? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to correct a wrong impression made by my recent letter in regard to how to entertain on recent letter in regard to how to entertain on \$4,000 a year, and also to offer a suggestion to "H. D. W." In the article on the woman's page in last Sunday's issue. "Cost of Entertaining," a woman who was interviewed referred to my letter as follows: "Of course a man must have his business friends, but the idea of ridding himself of his social obligations by entertaining at a club is hardly a good one. In the first place, the task of living on a small income is not the easiest thing in the world, and if he deducts a certain sum from the income for the club entertaining, does he not deprive his family of some entertainment which should be theirs in his efforts to keep up with his New York set?"

The fact is my wife is included in the entertainment referred to, as we are both members of the same club.

All my friends live in Manhattan, and I do not find it necessary to make social friends where we live. I should prefer, of course, to maintain my own home and entertain our guests there, but if I did so I could not save \$1,000 a year and give one-tenth of my income to benevolences, including the church; hence I prefer to deny myself that extreme pleasure. At the same time I find it possible to "keep up my end," as the saying is, in the way mentioned.

I would suggest to "H. D. W." that instead

would suggest to "H. D. W." that instead I would suggest to "H. D. W." that instead of spending \$55 a week rent he cut it down to at least a quarter of his income. His letter seems to indicate that he pays that sum weekly, which is a ridiculously high price for a man with his income to pay for rent alone. It is a generally accepted rule that a man should not pay more than one-fourth of his income for rent. If "H. D. W." were to observe this rule, he would find the little petty grocer's bills harassing him no more.

New York, April 18.

The Battle of Wireless Words urge for public consideration the word "aerogram." which I have coined to designate a message transmitted by wireless telegraphy. Aerogram is constructed from two Greek words and means airwriting. A cablegram is telegraphic writing transmitted through a cable. An aerogram is telegraphic writing transmitted through the air

The Decline and Fall Off of Clam Chowder. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the Friday bill of fare in New York restaurants clam chowde is a fixture and has become a metropolitan neces sity. But let me ask what is the alleged clam chow sity. But let me ask what is the alleged clam chowder of to-day? Certainly not the succulent dishour forefathers invented shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims. To make the original compound bearing the name, first an iron pot was provided to cook it in, next a layer of nice belly pork was cut into amall dice and put in the pot to simmer, next came a layer of quahogs (Little Neck clams) then a layer of sliced onlone, then one of potatoes, and on top a layer of ships' biscuit (pilot-bread) and for the flavoring a sprinkling of thyme. These layers were built up in the order named till the requisite quantity was in the pot. This was put over a moderate fire and was allowed to cook slowly until it was done, and was allowed to cook slowly until it was done, and was allowed to

over a moderate fire and was allowed to cook slowly until it was done, and was never stired until it was ready to serve.

Somewhere in the '46s the "love apple," now known as the tomato, made its debut and slowly worked its way into public confidence and favor as a table relish, and perhaps a decade later some unknown imported chef injected the tomato into cam chowder, and in another decade an 'ijiot' further trenched upon the pristine giory of chowder by inserting the carrot, and to day we find that the white turnip has invaded the concoction; and as time speeds on we are prepared to find parsnips, beets, and even cabbage among the component parts of what is now called clam chowder.

We are beginning to suspect that the twentieth century chowder is nothing else than the "left over" vegetable soup of the Thursday menu, with a lone clam here and there to lend an excuse for evading a downright ile. No French, German, Swiss, or Italian chef can improve upon the old fashioned, genuine, delicious, unapproachable clam chowder, and the more they depart from the original recipe, the more we have a right to suspect we are being served with "left over" stuff.

The clam chowder of the present day is a fraud and an abomination and unworthy of the name. The restaurant that gives the genuine article made as above stated may rest assured it will be a "drawing" dish and warrant the casting aside of the "left over" vegetable soup which, with tha add of a lonely clam or two, is caling aside of the "left over" vegetable soup which, with tha add of a lonely clam or two, is caling aside of the "left over" vegetable soup which, with tha the "left over" vegetable soup which, with the aid of a lonely clam or two, is called "chowder." Paul, in his second episite to the Block Islanders, says: "He that putteth vegetables, other than potatoes and onlons, into clam chowder shall not inherit the happy hereafter." For honest, good old-fashloned clam chowder, I am like very many others

NEW YORE, April 19.

Oxford's Bible Output

From the Caxton Magazine.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University
Press have been issued for 500 years, and can
be published in 180 languages and dialects. Every
year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this
purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for half a militon copies can be readily filled. On an average, from thirty o forty Bibles are furnished every minute.

A guide of many charms. A beacon light in travel's night r tourist babes-in-arms. And what you should admire, He makes you, quite enraptured stare At paintings much the wome for wear, Or battered Gothic spire. To see all the sights In a day and two nights,

To catch puffing engine and ready car To accomplish (in Dutch Or in Russian) a touch, Just look in the book known as Baedel He'll tell you when to criticise A sculptor's work (not starred) Or look with eyes supremely wise At some antique façade; He'll get your trunks without ado From baggagemaster's staff, He'll show that ere you purchase you Divide what's charged by twenty-two And then (if flush) give half.

For railroads and fees. '
Art, steamboats and choose.
Hotels and materia medics. For the way to get home
From Jail or from Rome
Just look at the book known as Bacdeker.
T. T.

ablished by Spain in the island of Cubs gave rise to a widely prevalent belief that the laws themselves were bad. The attitude of the government of intervention appears to have been based upon this asmption. It is also evident that an idea was held that men who had only a limited knowledge of the laws of their own land. and none whatever of the Spanish law, were competent and qualified to revise

In an address before the Ohio Bar Association in July, 1899, the Hon. William Wirt Howe made the following statement:

The student of Spanish jurisprudence is im-pressed with the learning and the juristic ability which it displays. There is no trouble in this re-spect. It is a noble system. But the contrast between the splendid actence of the system and the moral quality of its administration in the Span ish colonies is something very pathetic.

The Spanish system of jurisprudence is, like all such systems, the result of development. It finds its origin far back in the legal systems of the Latin races. It is rooted in the Roman Code, and is modifled by the Napoleonic Code. Its definite application to the island of Cuba is, however, comparatively recent. Up to the close of the Ten Years' War (1879) the laws of Cuba, and the Spanish colonies in general, were a much confused mixture of the laws of Spain supplemented by an assortment of decrees, ordinances and regulations issued by the Crown, the Council and the Church. The substructure upon which these were piled was a system known as

the Laws of the Indies.

A royal decree issued early in the sixteenth century established an institution known as the Council of the Indies. One of its functions was "to devise suitable means" by which Spain's new colonial possessions might be "governed and ruled in a proper manner." Walton's "Civil Law in Spain and Spanish-America" (page 520) says: "The Council of the Indies had supreme jurisdiction over all the colonies [of Spain]; all the laws and ordinances of Viceroys and Governors were subject to its approval; and it had power to frame laws." In 1681 there was and decrees thus promulgated and established. This work is known as the "Recopilacion de Leyes de los Reynos de las Indies." It formed the basis of Cuban law until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the revolution of that period established the Constitutional Cortes in Spain. Constitutionalism in Spain has had a somewhat erratic career, but its influence has marked the legal as well as the political history of that nation and its cold

the last century. Although Cuba remained a subject colony her prolonged agitations and her occasional revolts were by no means barren of results To those measures, and notably to the influence of the Ten Years' War (1868-1878), are due the legal reforms effected in Cuba during the last quarter of a century. The Spanish Codes were applied to the island n the following order:

Penal Code, May 23, 1879.

Mortgage law, May 1, 1880. To bring this law into fuller harmony with the Civil Code 1t was modified on July 14, 1893.

Monarchical Constitution, April 7, 1881. Law of civil procedure, Sept. 25, 1885. Commercial Code, Jan. 28, 1886. Law of criminal procedure, Oct. 18, 1888. Civil Code, July 21, 1886.

With the establishment of the Civil Code the laws of Cuba became practically the same as those of the mother country, with the exception of such minor modifications as became necessary to fit them to a colo-nial instead of a Crown Government. Under the Spanish Constitution, applied in April, 1881, the Cubans became nominally possessed of all the rights of Spanish citizen-This Constitution includes provisions which are held to be equivalent to a Bill of Rights, and includes also the equivalent of an act of habeas corpus.

While to the lay mind the Spanish legal structure appears objectionably complex nd involved, it is the fact, nevertheless, that it stands without superior in the history of jurisprudence. It contains much that is unacceptable to those to whom the operation of common law is more familiar: but should be remembered that it was framed for and used by a people whose experience and whose habits of thought differ in many ways from the Anglo-Saxon. It is also to be remembered that the system was familiar to its practitioners and to the people of Cuba. To supplant it bodily by the system used in this country would have been a step utterly without warrant and assuredly productive of a state of endless confusion. Of the laws of Cuba, it is probably enough to say that, upon our assump-tion of the control of the island, we found established there a system of laws and legal procedure which was as well adapted needs and conditions of the island as the common law of England is to that country, excepting its need of such changes as were necessary to separate it from the

governmental institution of Spain. The first American interposition in th laws of Cuba appears in General Order No. 101, dated from the Executive Mansion Washington, July 13, 1898. This declared that "the municipal laws of the conquered territory [Santiago], such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things . substantially as they were before the occupation."

In the autumn of that year Gen. Leonard Wood, as Military Governor of the province, promulgated a really superfluous and alldly absurd Bill of Rights. As this in stitution is highly esteemed by the American people, Gen. Wood gained notable éclat with those who were as unfamiliar with the Spanish Constitution as he appears to have been. While assuming the prenon-existence of such a measure, his famous bill included the declaration that the writ of habeas corpus should not be sus-pended. The United States Constitution eclares that it is the "privilege" of the writ of habeas corpus which is not to be

the island Gen. Brooke, under instructions from Washington, issued the following as a part of his initial proclamation to the Cuban people, on Jan. 1, 1899:

The Civil and Criminal Code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignt; will remain is force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interests of good government.

These specific declarations of our police regarding the laws of the island march accurately with that basic declaration of the Teller amendment to the joint resolu-tion of April 20, 1898, "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof." A review of our dealings with the laws of Cuba sug gests that we effected a speedy recovery from this attitude toward them. That distinctly radical revision of the laws of the island was at least contemplated is clearly indicated by the official report of Gen. Brooke, under date of Dec. 20, 1888, and by the official report of Major Dudley, ther Judge Advocate on the staff of the Military Governor. Such action was however.

deemed inexpedient. Various changes were made during the Brooke régime, but they appear to have been made only as occasion arose to make them necessary or desirable in purely administrative processes. There was no apparent attempt to revise the laws for the mere purpose of reforming the system. In this position, Gen. Brooke

kept commendably within the bounds of both wisdom and consistency. Gen. Wood appears to have adopted a different policy, that of reform for the sake of reform, because, in his personal opinion reform was needed It seems probable that his Secretary of Justice, Señor Gener, found favor for a time in the eyes of his chief by reason of his expression of radical views on questions of legal reform for the sake of reform, and because of his readiness to support his chief in reform measures affecting the law. That official voices his opinions in his report, under date of Oct. 1, 1900. He says:

Judicial forms should not be the same in countries subject to the colonial system as in those countries that have succeeded in frecing themselves from the dominion of the nation that controlled them from the fact of the latter being the metropoits. The judicial forms that were perchance good or at least adequate for Cuba as a colony of Spain could not be so in a like manner for Cuba emancing for Cuba emancing for Cuba emancing a could not be so in a like manner for Cuba emancing to the country of the ions that govern the country.

jurist of local eminence, appears distinctly ntenable. It is tantamount to a declaration that Spanish laws, even though they were "good, or at least adequate," should be rejected simply because they were Spansh. But the essential issue, however, lies in the fact that while Cuba, as an independent and self-governing republic, might deal with her legal system in such fashion as she might choose, there remained a distinct doubt of the right, the wisdom and the consistency of any undue American interference with it. At all events, incompetent American interference has intro-

This argument, although advanced by a

duced serious complications in the Spansh Codes, and many of the complications involving property rights are nailed hard and fast by Article IV. of the Platt amend-With this active indorsement and cooperation of his Secretary of Justice, Gen. Wood appears to have essayed legal reform as a definite process. According to the index of the Civil Orders issued during the 125 others refer to courts, court proce

year 1900, 162 out of a total of 526 appear under the caption of "Laws, Amendments, Modifications and Repealing of." About appointment and removal of court ofdelais, and to other matters directly connected with this department. Thus somewhat more than one-half of all the orders issued during that year relate to the Department of Justice. Some of these acts were of undoubted benefit and advantage and met with general approval. Others were regarded as an entirely unwarranted interference by an alien power with no justification save that which lay in the supreme power of the military control. Notwithstanding the opinion above

quoted of Secretary Gener, Cuba was still, in effect, under a colonial government, in spite of its change of Governors. So long as the authority of last resort lay with an individual Military Governor, whose power dominated that of all courts and all written laws, it was impossible for either courts or law to perform that part in national life which, under a republican form of government, is supposed to be their proper function. So long as such indi-vidual power remains ultimate and supreme and is exercised, judicial proceedings will rest upon that basis rather than upon any written or proclaimed laws. In other words, Gen. Wood assumed the powers of his Spanish predecessors and emulated their example, rather than the position of the local agent of his country, which held the island as trustee for the Cuban people. Without doubt he had the power to effect such changes and modifications in the laws whether, in view of the different pledges and proclamations of his superiors, or even without such pledges and proclamations. he had any right to intrude his own personality into so vital a field as that of the legal system of a foreign nation. The fact that it was a foreign nation rests on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Neely extradition case. Of Gen. Wood's direct official interference in cour processes and decisions, something may be

said in later articles. Yet, in spite of both needed and unwarranted interference in Cuba's legal system little or nothing was done which tended to the establishment of popular confidence in courts and court processes. This was notably the case in the matter of civil proceedings. A ground for criticism was furnished by the fact of an abortive attempt to reform an evil the danger of which was recognized and its seriousness clearly perceived. When the United States withdrew from Cuba, after three and a half years of absolute and supreme control, he Cuban people had little more confidence in their courts and the justice obtainable therein than they had under the Spanish

It has been held that any unnecessary revision of Cuba's laws, particularly at the instance of a Military Governor, who was was beyond the proper scope of the functions of a government of intervention which was pledged to exercise neither sovereignty, jurisdiction nor control. Some of these changes are said to have been made on the ground of "military neces-sity." But it is to be remembered that, although the administration was nominally military, martial law did not exist, and the civil law had been proclaimed as the law of the land. The order of July 13, 1888, declared, in definite terms, that the "enightened practice" of non-interference to, subject to the exigencies of the situa tion. Yet the fact stands that in a peaceful land occupied by a peaceable people the representative of the American authority made and unmade laws, amended laws and modified laws, by the exercise of the same arbitrary authority that characterized the rule of his predecessors, Don Miguel Tacon, Gen. Polavieja and Gen. Valeriano Weyler, though without their bloody brutality.

Comprehensive Card of Thanks

Comprehensive Card of Thanks.

From the Conton Repository.

I take this means in expressing my heartfelt thanks to all my friends and neighbors who assisted in any way or form is the recent death of my husband. Especially do I thank Rev. E. P. Herbruck for his beautiful sermon, the choir for their hymns; also the Improved Order or Red Men. Daughters of Pocahontas. Liquor League, Bartenders' Union, Daughters of America No.37, and the Famous Outles Club, of which he was an active member. Daugnters of America No.37, and the Famous Out-ing Club, of which he was an active member. I also thank Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Shotlin, Robert Shisler, Mr. Amebaugh, Mr. Fry. Mr. Whitmer and Mr. Hegimer. Mrs. Ida Hug and daughter, 909 East North steet.

From the London Daily Mat.

I cannot see any reason in the objections raised against men wearing corrects. My husband has worn them for over ten years, and at 40 is still good at cycling and other open air enercises. I am quite certain that I should not like him to cease

earing them now. They may preach on riches' dangers, flut the fact is with us still, Fewer germs are on the fifty Than the humble dollar bill.

WAS THE FIFTEENTH AMEND. MENT A MISTAKE

Believer in It Suggests Drastic Re-

striction Rather Tean Repeal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There re probably few Republicans, "black" or lily white," who do not sympathize with the people of the South in the problem of selfgovernment under conditions peculiar to themselves. But this sympathy is not as polgnant as it otherwise would be if the remedy were not so simple, and capable of being so readily applied without violence to uman rights or Constitutional guarantees.

The problem, as put by a certain element of the South, is, How to eliminate the negro vote? Thus stated, it enlists neither my sympathy nor tolerance. To the negro, as suca, ought not to be denied a voice in a Government of which, by virtue of numbers and usefulness, he is so conspicuous a part. The Fifteenth Amendment was not a mistake. I am Christian enough to believe that it was divinely ordained. Repeal that amend-ment and you blot from our flag a star of hope, and leave millions of people orphaned of country and worse than slaves, for they would have neither the ballot for defence nor the protection of an owner's self-interest n his property.

Political discrimination on account of the

color of the skin, eyes or hair-a mere matter of complexion-involves no principle. Such personal differences may determine us in our matrimonial choice and social affiliations, but in a country like ours, dedicated to personal liberty and self-government, the denial of political rights must be based on just and fundamental distinctions. The status of the Indian is based on racial differences. Like some wild animal, he can neither be trained nor educated. Do like reasons apply to the negro?

I listened eagerly, but not approvingly, to the recent address of Mr. Tillman at the Press Club banquet. As near as I could gather, he has a patronizing affection for the "nigger" as a subordinate and servant, but hates him with a holy hatred as a political equal and fellow citizen. He even intimated that the best of black men was inferior to the worst of white men. Unfortunately, the only negro whom he called by name was Booker Washington. Instantly the mind accepted this challenge to a comparison: Benjamin

Tillman-Booker Washington.
Sober of speech, tolerant of prejudice. thrillingly eloquent in the earnestness of a noble purpose and a high resolve, Booker Washington to-day ranks among the greatest of the great, and history will not depose him. Vulgar, violent, vociferous, sputtering venom in a frenzy of words, Benjamin Tilling the Cyclessof unconstant and the Cyclessof unconstant and the Cyclessof unconstant. Tillman, the Cyclops of unreasoning prejudice, is, in sad reality, the "one-eyed monarch of the blind." Grover Cleveland, like Presiolind." Grover Cleveland, like Presi-posevelt, evidently thinks it an honor to sit at table with Booker Washington esteem it a privilege to break bread with

Mr. Tillman? But while Mr. Tillman may be an exponent of Southern prejudice, he is not an exponent of Southern reason. This fact is demon-strated by the debates in the late Constitu-tional Conventions of such States as Louisiana. Tennessee, &c., over the "grandfather clause. The best element of the South would eliminate the negro vote because, practically, all the negroes are ignorant, shiftless and irresponsible. Obviously the purpose of such an attempt would be, not to disfranchise the negro, but to eliminate the unworthy, and to such an attempt, in the South or in the North, I say amen, and amen!

The franchise in this country is too cheap.

It is a pearl too frequently cast before swine so much and costs nothing the man who values his manhood so little that he will not learn to read the ballot he intends to cast ought never to cast it. Let the South impose any condition to the right of suffrage it may choose to adopt—education, or property, or both—and if the result is the disfranchiseor both—and if the result is the disfranchise-ment of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the negro population, no Republican will object. If, incidentally, it eliminates the ignorant, the shiftless, and the irresponsible among the whites, so much the better for the South and the country. But so long as certain elements of the South cling to the hallucina-tion that the tion that the worst of white men is better than the best of black men, so long will the South suffer, and deserve to suffer; for it is a false conceit; a wicked conceit, an obsolete

conceit, and freedom in its march will turn backward. land and other good and great men conspire to make the negro an educated, respecting, self-supporting gentleman, they likewise conspire against the credo of such

How Rothschild Heard of Waterloo.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, in his speech as chairman of the Newspaper Press Fund dinner in London the other day, demolished the tradition about the way in which his grandfather obtained advance news of the victory at Waterloo. According to the current story, which even the Britannica repeats, Nathan Mayer Roth-

Britannica repeats. Nathan Mayer Rothschild was present at the battle, and hurried back to London as soon as he saw it was decided, getting there some hours before the news became known, and making enormous profits by buying up stocks.

His grandson told the newspaper men that "the accurate story would appeal to them as journalists, viz. that the news came through the medium of a small Dutch newspaper. The news was published in a single line—'Great victory of the English at Amsterdam.' His grandfather, who was the owner of some ships, told his captains that whenever they went anywhere they were always to bring him the latest newspapers. One of these trusted captains arrived with a paper announcing the great victory. His grandfather, who believed, as they all did now, in the accuracy of all newspapers, immediately took the news to the Treasury and save the information to Lord Liverpool. He did not tell him how he knew it, and his news was accuted because the intelligence had arrived of the defeat of the English troops on the previous day."

Singular Manifestation of Shepard Enthusiasn

From the Eagle of pesterday.

Edward M. Shepard is keeping himself in evidence. He is now at least as orthodox as the Kanses Recently, however, he criticised a Federal Judge for rendering a decision in the interests of law and order. The criticism was accompanied by a sort of apology for organized laborers who are not mice" in their treatment of unorganized com-petitors. Mr. Shepard did not add that he had murder in mind, but it is a fact none the less that murder has been done, the head and front of the offending of the victims thereof being an effort to assert the privilege of earning a livelihood. The list of those in behalf of whom he spoke in the language of apology includes men whose hands are stained with human blood. It includes those who have taken life. The plea was from a lawyer of his party. There was not much critical acumen either at Chicago or at Kansas City.

Queer British Place Names.

There are some places with curious names in the United Kingdom, as will be seen on reference to the Post Office Guide. The following places with names significant to our readers will be found in the issue for this year: Hospital, Orphan Homes, Hydropathic, The Ward, Bath, Nursling, The Chart, Great Chart, Cotton, Sheet, Wool, Screen, Shelf, Pill, Glass, Swallow, Lancing, Sound, Salt, Steel, Rum, Burn, Grayal, Stones, Scales, Mumps. Steel, Rum, Burn, Gravel, Stones, Scales, Mumps Knocks, Great Snoring, Healing, Back, Hand. Ham, Leggs, Eye, Tongue and Coldbackie Tongue—which last sounds like complicated symptoms

The Dog of Fashion.

From Country Life.
The fashionable dog of the moment seems to be the Aberdeen terrier, combining many excellent qualities, such as a gameness of disposition, with an affection for his owner, and a nice size and in

> Song of the Best. From the Atlanta Countitation.
> Though the big sun's gettin' nearer
> To the shadders o' the west,
> You'll lose no time, good people,
> In hopin' for the best. But, better far than hepin', An' more supremely bless, Is the feller that ferover Is workin' for the bess!